

Difference Only to be observed in practice
General Editor

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR

AND

North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS PER SEMESTER, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. X.

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, Nov. 5, 1831.

No. 42

NEW GOODS. JUST RECEIVED

From New York and now opening,
a new and very desirable as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approach-
ing season:

Painted, jackonet, mull and Swiss
Muslins,
Plain and fig'd book do.
Calicoes and Gingham,
French Lawns and Cambricks,
Jackonet Muslin Robes,
Gro de Nap Silks and Pongee,
Bl'k Sattin and Sattin Levantine,
Brown Silks and White Sattin,
Blue, green and pink Florence Silks,
Green, purple and changeable Mer-
celine Silks,
Areopen Crapes, assorted colors,
Fine chintz bordered Handk'ls,
Embroidered poplin do.
Crape and Brazilian do.
Needle-worked Cuffs,
Double Collarets and Pillereens,
Tamboured Collars,
Linen cambric Handkerchiefs,
Colored bordered do.
Baudanna and fancy cotton do.
Fine bordered book muslin do.
Checked muslin do.
Ladies' ribbon Cravats,
Ribbons, Gloves and silk Mitts,
Bleached Shirts and Sheetings,
Brown do.
Plaid and striped Homespun,
And a great variety of goods suitable
for men's wear.
Leghorn Bonnets,
Dunstable, of the newest fashions
and some very low,
Navarino Bonnets,
Amarauth do.
Bl'k English water proof Navarinos,
Bl'k and col'd silk Bonnets.

SHOES.

Ladies' Prunelle Shoes and Slippers,
Do. morocco do.
Childrens' and Misses' morocco and
leather Boots and Slippers,
Mens' calf nailed Shoes,
Do. Brogans, sewed do.
Do. coarse Brogans and Shoes,
Womens' leather Shoes.

HATS.

Mens' bl'k Hats, fashionable shape,
White & bl'k Hats, selling very low,
Bl'k wool Hats, & white low crown-
ed do. Boys' Caps.

GROCERIES.

New wheat superfine Flour, in bbls.
and half bbls.
Mess, prime and cargo Pork,
Coffee, Sugar and Molasses,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
Loaf Sugar, Pepper and Potatoes,
Soap, Candles, Copperas and Indigo,
Nails, bar and round Iron,
Salt in sacks and Turke Island do.
N. E. Rum, Whiskey and A. Brandy,
And a few gallons 12 years old Ja-
maica Rum, of a superior quality.
White Lead and paint Oil,
Lamp Oil and window Glass,
And many other articles too num-
erous to mention. These together
with the stock on hand renders the
assortment very extensive, all of
which will be sold very low for cash,
country produce, notes, or on any o-
ther accommodating terms.

Wm T Bryant.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 15, 1831.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Cam-
den County, a negro man calling
himself JOSIAH WOOD, who says
he is free and a native of Isle of
Wight county, Va. Said negro is a-
bout 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rat-
her light complexioned. Should he
be a slave, the owner will do well to
come and prove his property, pay
charges and take him away, or he
will be dealt with as the law directs.
BOWDEN KELLUM, Jador.
Sept. 29.

JOB-PRINTING

Of all kinds, neatly executed here.

BICKNELL'S REPORTER.

Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current.

THE first year of this publication
having been concluded, the "Re-
porter" will hereafter be published
weekly as well as semi-monthly. We
feel grateful to the public for the lib-
eral patronage awarded us, (having
now a more extensive circulation
than any other newspaper in the U-
nited States,) and shall leave no mea-
sure unresorted to, in order to ren-
der this journal valuable in all res-
pects, not only to merchants, bank-
ing institutions, brokers, and keep-
ers of hotels, but to the community
in general. We have engaged the
literary assistance of several gentle-
men well known as writers, and have
correspondents in all the principal
cities and towns in the United States.
We also receive weekly more than
five hundred newspapers from dif-
ferent parts of the Union, so that
whatever information may be circu-
lated through the medium of the "Re-
porter," and the resources from
whence it is derived, we can confi-
dently state, may, in all cases, be re-
lied upon as correct. Bank notes
are being counterfeited in every di-
rection; and on the arrival of every
vessel from Europe, or the creation
of every national excitement, the
state of the market varies. Every
person should, therefore, be possess-
ed of some certain guide by which
all such information might be re-
ceived by the earliest mails, and at
such a rate as not to render its pos-
session an exorbitant tax. Such a
journal is exactly what we endeavor
to render the "Reporter," in an ef-
fort to accomplish which, neither
pains nor expense will at any time
be spared on the part of the publish-
er. Every number will contain a
carefully corrected Bank Note List,
List of Broken Banks, Prices Cur-
rent, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank
and Insurance Stock, and a descrip-
tion of all Counterfeit and Altered
Notes in circulation throughout the
United States, and all such informa-
tion as is likely to throw light upon
the subjects embraced in the design
of this journal. The latest foreign
news, together with much original
and well selected matter, will also
be found in the columns of the "Re-
porter."

The terms of the weekly publica-
tion are \$3 per annum—the semi-
monthly \$2—single copies 12 cents.
Address—

Robert T. Bicknell,
Exchange Broker.

No. 119, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

London Phoenix FIRE OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber having been re-
appointed by the Phoenix Assur-
ance Company of London, their Ag-
ent for the State of Virginia, begs
to inform the public that he is au-
thorized to effect insurances thro'-
out the United States, against loss or
damage by fire, on Buildings, Goods
and Merchandise; also, on Ships on
the Stocks, building or repairing,
and on Ships with or without their
Cargoes, while lying in any port,
harbor, or dock.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Opposite the Virginia Bank.
Norfolk, Oct. 20. Et.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received per
schr. Camden, schr. William and
sloop Independence from New York,
a general assortment of

GOODS

adapted to the season, which will be
sold on the most accommodating
terms, at wholesale and retail for
cash, produce, or good notes.

Hezekiah Lockwood.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 29.

NEW GOODS!!

William Elliott

IS now opening at the store on Road
street between the National and
City Hotels and nearly opposite the
residence of Lem' C. Moore, an ex-
cellent assortment of

DRY GOODS,

selected in N. York with much care
and suitable for the present and ap-
proaching season, consisting of

STAPLE & FANCY ARTICLES.

Amongst which are

Sup. blue, blk. olive, and brown

broad Cloths,

Second quality do. do.

Cassimeres, various colors,

Sattinets, various qualities & colors,

Elegant fancy Prints, various prices,

Furniture do.

An elegant assortment of fancy Hkfs.

well adapted to the season,

Merino Shawls, very convenient size,

Cotton do.

Merino Circassians,

Bombazetts, Pongees,

Tippets for Misses,

Ladies' silk Cloaks,

Gentlemen's plaid do.

Elegant Italian and other Silks,

Fancy silk Vest Patterns,

Elegant Marcellines, latest importation,

Irish Linens,

4 & 5-4 Cambricks,

Cambric, jackonet, mull, check and

plaid Muslins,

Bobinets, green barrete Veils,

Bleached and unbleached Shirts,

Apron Checks, green Serge,

Rose, duffle and point Blankets,

White, red and green Flannels,

An elegant style of bonnet and belt

Ribbon.

Thread cambric Hkfs. with fancy

borders, an elegant article,

Gentlemen's Cravats, silk & cotton,

with a variety of other articles too

tedious to enumerate.

ALSO,

Ladies' and gentlemen's Shoes of all

descriptions,

Misses and boys do.

Coarse Brogans (substantial.)

Together with a general assort-
ment of

Groceries, Crockery

and Hardware,

all of which will be sold on the most

reasonable terms for cash, produce,

or good promissory notes.

October 29.

New Goods.

THE subscribers, grateful for the
liberal encouragement they have
received, embrace the present op-
portunity to return their acknowl-
edgements to their friends and the
public generally, and to inform them
that they still continue in the mer-
cantile business at their old stand
under the National Hotel, where they
have just received and opened their
Fall and Winter Supply, comprising a
large and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware

and Crockery.

ALSO,

PAINTS AND OILS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Their stock of Goods have been
selected in New York with great
care—suitable to the season and
the market, and can be sold low for
cash or country produce. They
respectfully invite all desirous of
purchasing, to call and examine
them.

Harrell & Forbes.

October 29.

RICE.

NEW Rice just received and for
sale by

Jno. D. Gordan, & Bro.

Oct. 29.

Blanks executed at this office.

Farmer's Repository.

From the American Farmer.

On the true principles of Farming.

In passing through any portion of the
states south, perhaps we might say of the
Delaware, every one must perceive that
the occupiers of the soil, held by the
land, in proportion to their force and cap-
ital.—This redundancy of land over the
means of profitable cultivation, leads to
over cropping, and in fact, certainly,
though imperceptibly, to final bankrupt-
cy. The blindness with which the same
course is pursued, to the same result,
from year to year, is really astonishing:
one would suppose that any young man
of common sense, who commences the
business of farming, would at the very
outset make this calculation. I have at
my command so much force, or as it is
termed, so many hands to work, now how
can I employ this labour so that it shall
yield me the greatest clear profit after
deducting the interest and wear and tear,
having an eye so to manage matters that
if my land does not improve, it shall not
degenerate! yet this calculation is either
never made, or is done so unskillfully and
with so little regard to the true items on
which it should be founded, that the re-
sult rarely corresponds with his anticipa-
tion; and hence we see in every direc-
tion large fields on which much labour
has been unprofitably bestowed, and
which yield not half so much as the same
labour, or half the labour and the other
half turned into capital, and that capital
into manure, would have yielded, if ap-
plied on one-fourth or one eighth of the
number of acres of land.

Thousands of acres cultivated from
one generation to another, that have been
yielding less and less, until they no longer
produce in many instances two barrels
of corn, or four bushels of wheat, to the
acre—still when its turn comes, the same
poor exhausted field, with scarcely one
sign of vitality left, like modern invalids,
systematically starved and bled whilst a
pulse remains; is doomed again and
again to undergo the same number of
harrows and ploughings, without good
calculations approaching to accuracy, as
to profit and loss—which should be the
first and the last, and the only question.

Horticulture.—On the score of orna-
ment, horticulture recommends itself to
all persons of taste and lovers of beauty.
"Nothing," says Dr. LACEY, in his dis-
course pronounced at the late exhibition
of the Albany Horticultural Society.
"certainly contributes more to rural or-
nament, than the tasteful disposition of
trees. Architecture, painting, statuary,
and all the fine arts, are infinitely less
beautiful than rich and variegated foliage,
ranged and luxuriant thickets, decorated
lawns, and extensive avenues. These, in
the absence of artificial embellishments,
will not fail to be satisfactory; but for the
want of them nothing can atone. A re-
sidence without trees, in defiance of ev-
ery other ornament, presents a cheerless
and barren aspect. Were the most at-
tractive places of which the world boasts,
divested of their umbrageous beauty, they
would instantly cease to delight. Instead
of the enchantment and witchery they now
possess, they would be uninteresting, if
not repulsive. The Battery, the Boule-
vards, and the classic cities of Oxford and
Cambridge, are vastly indebted for their
magnificence to the venerable trees with
which they are adorned. Speaking of the
most attractive parts of Paris, says a
fine writer, their beauty is much height-
ened by the detached villas and palaces
they contain, surrounded with gardens,
in which the lilac, the laburnum, the ac-
acia, and other ornamental trees, are
most conspicuous."

Propagating Fruit Trees by Grafting.

—The best luting wherewithal to
cover the newly grafted scions, is
composed of equal quantities of train
oil and rosin, prepared in the follow-
ing manner; First—Melt the rosin
in an earthen vessel; then pour in
the oil, and mix them well. To be
applied when cold, with a painter's
brush. This composition is used in the
north-west part of France, (Brit-
agne,) with general success. It has
this advantage—that it never cracks,
nor admits rain or wind to the graft;
which is the usual cause of their fail-
ing. It is more expeditiously put on
than the common clay covering, and
looks much neater; but what renders
it more useful, it is said that the
grafts covered with the composition,
seldom fail. Scions laid under the

earth, or steeped in water, for a few
days, grow better than those taken
fresh from the parent tree.

THE GREAT OX.

It may not perhaps be generally known
that one of the largest animals of the
kind, is now to be seen in this place,
in the possession of Dr. J. C. Moore, to
whom he was raised, and who has been
feeding him for the purpose of slaughter,
during the ensuing winter or spring.—
He was 6 years old in June last, and is
allowed (by gentlemen who have viewed
him, and have seen other large cattle in
different parts of the Union), to exceed
in weight, any one that has heretofore
been slaughtered in this country. It is
the opinion of good judges that he may
be made to weigh in the course of the
winter, from two to four hundred pounds
more than the "far fam'd Salem Ox"
raised by Job Tyler.

Having obtained his dimensions, which
were taken a few days since, I insert
them, that some estimate may be form-
ed of his great size and weight.

Girth back of his Shoulders is,	10 ft. 3 in.
do around the Bisket,	11 2
do Body,	11 4
Height,	5 7
Length from the Horns to the	
Rump,	10 0
do from the Nose to the end of	
the Tail,	18 6

A VISITER.

Bridgeton, N. J. Sept. 20, 1831.

THE COMET.

The European papers speak of a
Comet that will appear within 60,000
miles of the Earth's orbit, some time in
the year 1832. If the Earth should pap-
per to be in that portion of its orbit near-
est the path of the Comet, in its approach
to the Sun, they say its motion will be
much disturbed, and serious conse-
quences may reasonably be apprehended.
M. Lalande has computed that Comets
may pass within 30,000 leagues without
sensibly deranging the motion of the
Earth. The Comet of 1470, approached
so near the earth as to increase its peri-
odical time upwards of two days; and
had its mass been equal to that of the
earth, it is computed by La Place, the
Earth's motion in her orbit would have
been equally retarded, and consequently
have increased the length of the year
nearly 49 hours. As no such effect was
produced, the disturbing force of the
Comet was considered inconsiderable. The
mass of this comet was 1-500th part less
than that of the earth. In 1454 the
Moon was eclipsed by a comet; which
must have passed within 200,000 miles
of the earth, and yet—it is known that no
effect was produced by its attractive
force, either on the Earth or Moon.—
The immense velocity of Comets may be
a principal reason why they do not sen-
sibly affect the motion of the planets.
That of 1680 was calculated by Newton
to move at the rate of 800,000 miles an
hour, and Bode observed one at Pa-
tern-o, in 1770, whose velocity he com-
puted to be equal to 2,500,000 miles an
hour. The comet of 1459 is best known
by astronomers. Its period is computed
to be about 76 years, though from its mo-
tion being disturbed by the planets it is
sometimes longer. It appeared in 1682
very bright; and was looked after with
very great anxiety in 1758;—but Clair-
ault determined from calculation that it
would not appear till April, 1759. The
increased length of its period he attrib-
uted to the influence of Jupiter and Saturn,
near which it would pass. It accord-
ingly approached nearest the sun on the
12th of March, 1759. If this is the com-
et to which the European papers refer, it
will not appear till 1834 or 5. The dis-
tance of this comet from the Sun, when
in the extreme end of its orbit, is about
82,000,000,000 miles; yet it returns regu-
larly, and its period has been calculat-
ed by the mathematician within 30 days!

A woman was buried on Thursday
evening, in a burial ground at Isling-
ton, who had been dead five years, a
near relation having left an annuity
of 30l a year, to be paid "as long as
she should remain upon earth." In con-
sequence of this legacy, her surviv-
ing husband hired a little room, over
a stable in the neighborhood of Hox-
ton, where she was kept in a coffin
till his death.

[English paper.]

Conundrum.—Who are the most
disinterestedly good? D'y'e give it
up? The good for nothing!

NORFOLK, Nov. 3.
By the arrival of the Steam Boat Gen Jackson, last night, after our paper was nearly ready for press, we received from Capt. Crabtree, of the ship Richmond, Liverpool papers of the 21st and 22d Sept. which contain the following

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Capitulation of Warsaw.—Official intelligence was received at Berlin on the 11th Sept. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw on the 7th at 6 p. m. after two days bloody fighting in the neighborhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the intrenchments which had been raised to protect the city. The Polish army, followed by the Diet and the members of the Government, retired through Praga on the night of the 7th; and early on the 8th the Russian army entered, maintaining perfect order. Personal property were respected; but the other terms of the capitulation were not known. The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where it was supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves.

This intelligence is said to have been received late on Friday evening by Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, in a despatch from Berlin. By him it was immediately communicated to the government, and made public in the Times of Saturday morning.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The following details have been communicated to us: "Marshall Paskewitch had given to Warsaw 15 days to surrender. The fatal term was to expire on the 9th inst.—Five days before the expiration of the term Paskewitch repeated his summons. No answer having been given, and the investment of the city having been completed, fresh propositions were made, which the Polish army refused to accept. On the morning of the 7th the combat commenced with the utmost obstinacy. The Poles were successively dislodged from their intrenchments, the fosses of which were filled up by the assailants with dead bodies. On the morning of the 8th, the Polish army offered to accept the conditions proffered the day before, but the Russian general no longer thought proper to grant them, and the battle recommenced. The Polish troops then quitted Warsaw, and retired in the mass upon the Plock road, being pursued and harassed by the Russians. As soon as they had quitted the city, the inhabitants opened the gates and went out to meet the Russians. The Grand Duke Michael entered at the head of the Imperial Guards into Warsaw, where no disorders took place."

[Galignani's Messenger.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The fate of Warsaw, and the ruin of so sacred a cause as that of Poland, appear to cast a general gloom over the public mind; hard and bitter are the complaints against a Government, which by a single manifestation of its will, could have saved a brave nation. The latest accounts from Paris, represent the state of the capital as most alarming, the public feeling is raised to a state of phrenzied hostility against the Ministers, on their policy towards Poland, their funds have fallen from 2 to 3 per cent.

The express from Paris gives alarming accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have excited among all classes there a phrenzy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances. Men view it as a national calamity—as a national disgrace, of which each individual must bear his share. The majority of the shops are shut—public business is in some degree suspended—The Ministers are insulted, laughed at, threatened and hanged in effigy—crowds throng the streets, with crapes and arm bands, some pillaging gun-makers' shops, others busy in listening to the ardent appeals of the newspapers—the theatres are almost all closed—the black flag is hoisted in some of the main streets—the drum beats hourly to arms—the Marseillais is publicly sung in the Palais Royal—the troops of the line are in motion—and to sum up all in one significant sentence, the Ministry has been twice defeated on points which it had strongly at heart.

M. M. Cassinier, Perrier and Sebastiani had a narrow escape with their lives on Saturday.

The French papers contain an abstract of a circular dated Warsaw, August 15, and addressed to the Polish Envoys, at Paris. This document is most affecting and impressive. It charges the Cabinets of England and France with bad faith, and adds, that if Poland be again enslaved, its fate must be attributed to their "hypocritical sympathy."

A British squadron has sailed for the Tagus, for the purpose of redressing the injuries inflicted by the Portuguese Government on British subjects.

The British sloop of war Alligator, from off Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had a few days before had an affair with the Bedouins, in which they sustained a loss of 600 men, and are said to be masters of only 10 miles round Algiers, 2500 of their troops were sick in the Hospital, and others

were constantly returning to France.—The town was very badly supplied with provisions.

Supreme Court of the United States.

—This is an ultimate tribunal. Its decisions are final. It utters opinions and they become, parts and portions of the Law of the Land. And yet the Judges are but men, actuated by like passions, swayed by similar considerations, capable of being moulded by the same transient dispositions as ourselves. Of what immense importance, then, is it to the whole country, that every inducement to decide unrighteously, unlawfully, and contrary to their intelligence, should be swept away from their presence, and that nothing should be left for the eyes of their countrymen to batten on, but the modest blazonry of the good citizen, who having performed his duty here, according to the dictates of his conscience, and the promptings of his judgment, has nothing to fear hereafter.

A Justice, seated on the bench of the Supreme Court of any state, and more especially that of the United States, should be dead to the excitation of all private prejudice—all partisan rivalry. There is nothing so totally at variance with the character of the judicial office—so completely opposed to the spirit of our republican constitutions—nothing so humiliating—nothing so offensive—nothing that tends so much to lessen our reverence for the character of a Judge, as to find him, at one and the same moment, the arbitrator and the partisan—the expounder of the law, and its would be executor. In short, one who, holding an office, which the people, knowing their own frailty, have voluntarily left at the disposal of an individual, with power to elevate thereto, whomsoever he chooses, as mediator, for life, between man and man—throws himself back into the turbulent tide of popular commotion, that he may be again perhaps raised to a higher or more conspicuous destiny.

These thoughts have glanced through our mind, whilst noticing some late attempts to draw from the U. States' Bench of Judges its oldest and its youngest incumbent, and urging them into the political arena. The Chief Justice, happily for the country, remains as immovable as a granite mountain. The country demands of him that he should continue—adamantine and inflexible, a stern portraiture of an honest man. Judge McLean has also declined being made, for the present, the instrument of a party. Heaven grant him constancy. When the Justices' Bench of the Supreme Court becomes the stepping-stone to political aggrandizement, we may continue to boast of a Constitution, but we shall virtually possess none.—[Bos. Trans.

The following singular proclamation appears in the South Carolina papers.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION.

By James Hamilton, Jr. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been solicited by a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this State, to issue this my Proclamation designating some fit and proper day to be observed by the good people of this commonwealth, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, "that the Almighty would be pleased to direct us to the means most pleasing in his sight, of removing the National oppression under which we suffer."

Now, know ye, in compliance with the foregoing request I do hereby designate the second Thursday in November next, as a solemn day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.—In furtherance of which I do invite the Clergy of the several religious denominations of this state, to assemble their respective congregations, and by apt and suitable discourses to impress upon their hearers our entire dependence on Almighty God for all things, the least of them, as not too minute for his wise Providence, or the greatest for his paternal care. I moreover invoke them to mingle with their Prayers a Thanksgiving for his manifold spiritual and temporal blessings—that it should have been within the dispensation of his merciful Providence that we should have been born where the

gospel is pouring the beams of its refreshing light on a land rich in the best fruits of the earth; in a land enjoying religious, political, social, and civil institutions of inestimable worth and importance. On this day, so set apart, I do hereby recommend and request the good people of this state to abstain from all secular occupations and amusements, that we may dedicate our whole hearts to the solemn service of that Being whose mercy we seek, and whose blessings we implore.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Nov. 5, 1831.

The Superior Court for this County adjourned on Saturday last, after an arduous week's work. The docket was unusually large, and no one supposed, from the number of cases and the feeble state of Judge Martin's health, that it was possible to get through with it; but such is his efficiency, promptness and industry, that we learn every case has been disposed of, much to his credit as an impartial Judge, a profound jurist, and a scholar.

The Fall term of this Court for Camden County commenced on Monday last and adjourned on Thursday—His Honor Judge MARTIN presiding. It was expected that the negro now confined in the jail of that County for attempting to excite an insurrection, would be tried at this term; but as his owner was out of the state and could not be notified, his trial was laid over until the spring term.

Wreck of the schr. Jas. Madison.—The schr. James Madison, Alvin Young, Master, on her passage from New York to this port, with merchandise for Messrs. Williams & Grandy, H. N. Williams and I. & O. Fearling, of this place, & Messrs. Young, White & Co. of Camden County, was cast away on the morning of the 29th ult. on Body's Island. This vessel, we understand, will be lost, and the cargo, consisting of dry goods and groceries is all wet and injured more or less. The sale of the wreck and cargo will take place on Thursday next. [See advertisement.]

Our merchants have nearly all returned from the North, bringing with them large and handsome assortments of fall and winter goods. We would advise all disposed to purchase, to make a visit to the Eastern Emporium of North Carolina, where we have no doubt they can be suited from a "cambric needle to a sheet anchor." For particulars we refer to our advertising columns, where may be found the advertisements of all who have any thing to sell cheap.

Preflic Hogs.—A gentleman in our office yesterday, informed us that two sows belonging to Mr. John Winslow, Jun. of this County, had, at two litters, fifty-seven pigs in seven months.

Emigrants to Liberia.—We have pleasure in noticing (says the Norfolk Beacon) that the Agent of the American Colonization Society at this place, (Mr. J. M. P. HALL) has chartered the fine ship James Perkins, Captain Crowell, burthen 355 tons, for the conveyance of Emigrants to the American Colony at Monrovia, she is a first rate vessel and will accommodate about 300 passengers.

GENERAL NAT TAKEN!

Intelligence reached Portsmouth on Tuesday, in which we think confidence may be placed, that the miscreant NAT TURNER, alias Gen. NAT, had at last been brought within reach of the law.—The gentleman who gave the information of his capture was from Suffolk, and learned the particulars from Mr. Elliott Whitehead of that place; he received it in writing from two travellers who had arrived there from Jerusalem, and who doubting whether, from the many false reports upon the subject, their verbal statement would be credited, had the fact committed to paper by a gentleman of Jerusalem, where Nat was confined in gaol. The circumstances as stated by the gentleman from Suffolk to several persons in Portsmouth were, that a Mr. Francis, of Southampton County, came upon Nat suddenly, started him from a fodder stack last Thursday morning, in the vicinity of his late butcheries, and fired at him with a horseman's pistol, but he made his escape into the woods. Notice being given of this occurrence, a party immediately went in pursuit, and on Sunday a Mr. Phillips surprised him in a thicket in the neighborhood where he had been seen on Thursday. Mr. P. levelled his gun at him and demanded his surrender. Nat finding death inevitable, if he resisted or fled, surrendered, and was conducted to the jail at Jerusalem. This account is confirmed by another gentleman from Southampton in all its particulars, and we have therefore no doubt of its correctness. Nat is said to have had no other means of defence than an old sword at the time he was apprehended.—[Norfolk Beacon.

The operation of lithotomy was performed lately by Dr. Physick on the venerable Chief Justice Marshall, with a professional skill which could be rivalled only by the admirable fortitude with which it was borne. Appearances are all favorable; and hopes may be entertained of the prolongation of an estimable life under circumstances of personal relief which will ensure the continuance of its full national value.

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PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.

FROM SUSSEX.

We have been informed by a gentleman from Sussex county, that on Thursday, the 23rd inst. as the Jailor entered the room of the prison in which the negroes condemned for being concerned in the late insurrection, were confined, for the purpose of giving them their meals, they knocked him down, and rushed out of the room. There being but a small guard on duty at the time, one of the villains was enabled to make his escape—one was killed by the guard, and another severely wounded—the remainder were secured without injury. On Friday, four of them were hung in pursuance of the previous sentence of the Court.—[Intel.

It is generally believed that the ensuing session of Congress will be the most interesting and exciting, if not the most important in its results, of any that has been held for several years. It will contain, at least, four parties—and how they will work together, or against one another, in "compromise" or "combination," by the hope of "reward," or fear of "punishment"—no human being can tell.

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In a sterile part of New Hampshire, a town, with 1400 inhabitants, 50 miles N. W. of Boston, has manufactured into starch, for the use of domestic manufacturers, 45,000 bushels of potatoes, which at 20c. amounts to \$9000.

In addition to the plague, which prevailed for some time at Constantinople, the cholera was very destructive. Since the beginning of August between 2000 and 3000 persons had been attacked by this disorder, which, however, seemed to be less malignant than in other places.

There was a great riot in the Theatre at Milan Italy, Aug. 22, at which 20,000 persons assembled to see "the burning of Rokeby Castle." They did not like the performance and tore up the seats, insulted the guard, wounded some, and were fired on, one man being killed and ten wounded.

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A Cincinnati paper says:—"One or two hundred journey men ship-carpenters will meet with full employment and good wages, in this and the other ports between Shippensport and Pittsburgh."

The Editor of a Tennessee paper, which has been coming to us several weeks, writes on the margin of the number last received—"Exchange, d—n you." Thank you, as much as though we did, but we can't go it.—Alraid you would demoralize the devil.

[Camden Jour.

Augustus Caesar, was born with his body spotted with moles. Those on his breast were so disposed as exactly to represent the constellation of the great bear.

The earth is 2,048,572 miles nearer the sun in winter than in summer. Its motion is 17 miles a second; so that if a man pulls off his hat to another in the street, he goes many miles bare headed without catching cold.

A subterraneous forest has been discovered in the coal formation near Glasgow. "The trees are numerous; they occur many feet below the surface, and are vertically imbedded in the sandstone. The trunks of the trees are abruptly cut off by the superincumbent shell. The bark is converted into coal; the woody structure, for a considerable space downwards, is of a shaly nature."

Among other singular notions entertained by the lower order of the Mexicans is this, that medicine taken with the right or left hand has a different effect—if taken with the right hand they imagine it finds its way to the liver; if with the left to the kidneys.

Arrival of the American Minister.—The ship President, Capt. Champlin, arrived off Cape Cod, on the 11th September, and on the same day landed his Excellency MARTIN VAN BUREN, Minister to the Court of St. James.

Proposals have been issued by Mrs. Ann Royal, for publishing, in the City of Washington, a weekly paper, to be called the "Paul Pry."—Doubtless it will be a popular paper, perhaps it may become, in time, the "Government Official"—There is no knowing in these strange times.—[Alex. Gaz.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 4th inst. gives place to the following:—Extract of a letter, dated Charleston S. C. 20th September:—"On the 6th inst. Mr. John Ash was shot dead in the street, on the night after our city election.—There have been nine duels in three weeks, four fatal."

By a statement in the "New York Shipping and Commercial Lists," it appears, that the total amount of Cotton brought to market in the different ports during the year, ending September 30, was 1,038,947 bales, exceeding that of any previous year, by 62,000 bales.

The new American Ambassador, Commodore POLK, arrived at Constantinople on the 10th Aug. with the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded last year between the Porte & the U. States.

Mr. CROCKETT.—From the official returns of the recent election in the Western District of Tennessee, it appears that

NORFOLK, Nov. 5.
By the arrival of the Steam Boat Gen Jackson, last night, after our paper was nearly ready for press, we received from Capt. Crabtree, of the ship Richmond, Liverpool papers of the 21st and 22d Sept. which contain the following

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Capitulation of Warsaw.—Official intelligence was received at Berlin on the 11th Sept. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw on the 7th at 6 p. m. after two days bloody fighting in the neighborhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the intrenchments which had been raised to protect the city. The Polish army, followed by the Diet and the members of the Government, retired through Praga on the night of the 7th; and early on the 8th the Russian army entered, maintaining perfect order. Persons and property were respected; but the other terms of the capitulation were not known. The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where it was supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves.

This intelligence is said to have been received late on Friday evening by Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, in a despatch from Berlin. By him it was immediately communicated to the government, and made public in the Times of Saturday morning.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The following details have been communicated to us: "Marshall Paskewitch had given to Warsaw 15 days to surrender. The fatal term was to expire on the 9th inst.—Five days before the expiration of the term Paskewitch repeated his summons. No answer having been given, and the investment of the city having been completed, fresh propositions were made, which the Polish army refused to accept. On the morning of the 7th the combat commenced with the utmost obstinacy. The Poles were successively dislodged from their intrenchments, the losses of which were filled up by the assailants with dead bodies. On the morning of the 8th, the Polish army offered to accept the conditions proffered the day before, but the Russian general no longer thought proper to grant them, and the battle recommenced. The Polish troops then quitted Warsaw, and retired in the mass upon the Plock road, being pursued and harassed by the Russians. As soon as they had quitted the city, the inhabitants opened the gates and went out to meet the Russians. The Grand Duke Michael entered at the head of the Imperial Guards into Warsaw, where no disorders took place."

[Gallia's Messenger, London, Sept. 20.]

The fate of Warsaw, and the ruin of so sacred a cause as that of Poland, appear to cast a general gloom over the public mind; hard and bitter are the complaints against a Government, which by a single manifestation of its will, could have saved a brave nation. The latest accounts from Paris, represent the state of the capital as most alarming, the public feeling is raised to a state of phrenzied hostility against the Ministers, on their policy towards Poland, their funds have fallen from 2 to 3 per cent.

The express from Paris gives alarming accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have excited among all classes there a phrenzy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances. Men view it as a national calamity—as a national disgrace, of which each individual must bear his share. The majority of the shops are shut—public business is in some degree suspended.—The Ministers are insulted, laughed at, threatened and hanged in effigy—crowds throng the streets, with crape hat and arm bands, some pillaging gun-makers' shops, others busy in listening to the ardent appeals of the newspapers—the theatres are almost all closed—the black flag is hoisted in some of the main streets—the drum beats hourly to arms—the Marseillais is publicly sung in the Palais Royal—the troops of the line are in motion—and to sum up all in one significant sentence, the Ministry has been twice defeated on points which it had strongly at heart.

M. M. Cassimir Perrier and Sebastiani had a narrow escape with their lives on Saturday.

The French papers contain an abstract of a circular dated Warsaw, August 15, and addressed to the Polish Envoys, at Paris. This document is most affecting and impressive. It charges the Cabinets of England and France with bad faith, and adds, that if Poland be again enslaved, its fate must be attributed to their "hypocritical sympathy."

A British squadron has sailed for the Tagus, for the purpose of redressing the injuries inflicted by the Portuguese Government on British subjects.

The British sloop of war Alligator, from off Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had a few days before had an affair with the Bedouins, in which they sustained a loss of 600 men, and are said to be masters of only 10 miles round Algiers. 2500 of their troops were sick in the Hospital, and others

were constantly returning to France.—The town was very badly supplied with provisions.

Supreme Court of the United States.

—This is an ultimate tribunal. Its decisions are final. It utters opinions and they become, parts and portions of the Law of the Land. And yet the Judges are but men, actuated by like passions, swayed by similar considerations, capable of being moulded by the same transient dispositions as ourselves. Of what immense importance, then, is it to the whole country, that every inducement to decide unrighteously, unlawfully, and contrary to their intelligence, should be swept away from their presence, and that nothing should be left for the eyes of their fellow-men to batten on, but the modest blazonry of the good citizen, who having performed his duty here, according to the dictates of his conscience, and the promptings of his judgment, has nothing to fear hereafter.

A justice, seated on the bench of the Supreme Court of any state, and more especially that of the United States, should be dead to the excitation of all private prejudice—all partisan rivalry. There is nothing so totally at variance with the character of the judicial office—so completely opposed to the spirit of our republican constitutions—nothing so humiliating—nothing so offensive—nothing that tends so much to lessen our reverence for the character of a Judge, as to find him, at one and the same moment, the arbitrator and the partizan—the expounder of the law, and its would-be executor. In short, one who, holding an office, which the people, knowing their own frailty, have voluntarily left at the disposal of an individual, with power to elevate thereto, whomsoever he chooses, as mediator, for life, between man and man—throws himself back into the turbulent tide of popular commotion, that he may be again perhaps raised to a higher or more conspicuous destiny.

These thoughts have glanced through our mind, whilst noticing some late attempts to draw from the U. S. States' Bench of Judges its oldest and its youngest incumbent, and urging them into the political arena. The Chief Justice, happily for the country, remains as immovable as a granite mountain. The country demands of him that he should so continue—adamantine and inflexible, a stern portraiture of an honest man. Judge McLean has also declined being made, for the present, the instrument of a party. Heaven grant him constancy. When the Justices' Bench of the Supreme Court becomes the stepping-stone to political aggrandizement, we may continue to boast of a Constitution, but we shall virtually possess none.—[Bos. Trans.]

The following singular proclamation appears in the South Carolina papers.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION.

By James Hamilton, Jr. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been solicited by a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this State, to issue this my Proclamation designating some fit and proper day to be observed by the good people of this commonwealth, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, "that the Almighty would be pleased to direct us to the means most pleasing in his sight, of removing the National oppression under which we suffer."

Now, know ye, in compliance with the foregoing request I do hereby designate the second Thursday in November next, as a solemn day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.—In furtherance of which I do invite the Clergy of the several religious denominations of this state, to assemble their respective congregations, and by apt and suitable discourses to impress upon their hearers our entire dependence on Almighty God for all things, the least of them as not too minute for his wise Providence, or the greatest for his paternal care. I moreover invoke them to mingle with their Prayers a Thanksgiving for his manifold spiritual and temporal blessings—that it should have been within the dispensation of his merciful Providence that we should have been born where the

gospel is pouring the beams of its refreshing light on a land rich in the best fruits of the earth; in a land enjoying religious, political, social, and civil institutions of inestimable worth and importance. On this day, so set apart, I do hereby recommend and request the good people of this state to abstain from all secular occupations and amusements, that we may dedicate our whole hearts to the solemn service of that Being whose mercy we seek, and whose blessings we implore.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Nov. 5, 1831.

The Superior Court for this County adjourned on Saturday last, after an arduous week's work. The docket was unusually large, and no one supposed, from the number of cases and the feeble state of Judge Martin's health, that it was possible to get through with it; but such is his efficiency, promptness and industry, that we learn every case has been disposed of, much to his credit as an impartial Judge, a profound jurist and a scholar.

The Fall term of this Court for Camden County commenced on Monday last and adjourned on Thursday—His Honor Judge MARTIN presiding. It was expected that the negro now confined in the jail of that County for attempting to excite an insurrection, would be tried at this term; but as his owner was out of the state and could not be notified, his trial was laid over until the spring term.

Wreck of the sch. Jas. Madison.—The sch. James Madison, Alvin Young, Master, on her passage from New York to this port, with merchandise for Messrs. Williams & Grandy, H. N. Williams and I. O. Fearing, of this place, & Messrs. Young, White & Co. of Camden County, was cast away on the morning of the 29th ult. on Body's Island. The vessel, we understand, will be lost, and the cargo, consisting of dry goods and groceries is all wet and injured more or less. The sale of the wreck and cargo will take place on Thursday next. [See advertisement.]

Our merchants have nearly all returned from the North, bringing with them large and handsome assortments of fall and winter goods. We would advise all disposed to purchase, to make a visit to the Eastern Emporium of North Carolina, where we have no doubt they can be suited from a "cambric needle to a sheet anchor." For particulars we refer to our advertising columns, where may or ought to be found the advertisements of all who have any thing to sell cheap.

Prolific Hogs.—A gentleman in our office yesterday, informed us that two sows belonging to Mr. John Winslow, Jun. of this County, had, at two litters, fifty-seven pigs in seven months.

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Mr. CROCKETT.—From the official returns of the recent election in the Western District of Tennessee, it appears that

the enormous number of sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty-two votes were polled, of which Mr. Fitzgerald received the small majority of 586 votes.

According to the New York Mercantile Advertiser, Capt. Crocker, of the packet ship Pacific, has completed his hundred and sixty-second passage across the Atlantic.—Can any other navigator say as much?

The citizens of the United States now in Paris, have requested General LAFAYETTE to remit to the proper authorities the sum of 6,300 francs produced by their subscriptions for the heroic Poles.

Courier Français.

Proposals have recently been issued to establish a new paper in Salisbury, N. C. by Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. to be entitled "The Carolina Watchman," devoted to Politics, Literature, Criticism, and the present Administration.

Mr. John Campbell has issued proposals for publishing at Windsor, Bertie County, a newspaper, to be called the "Windsor Herald." It will advocate the re-election of Gen. Jackson.

A paper has been established in Milton, N. C. entitled the *Milton Spectator*, edited by Nathaniel J. Palmer.

The Tariff Convention met in New York on the 26th ult. Wm. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, was chosen President and Hez. Niles, of Maryland Secretary to the Convention. On the first day Delegates had arrived from thirteen states.

The Corn harvest, throughout this State, (says the Raleigh Register,) has been very plentiful, and will, of course, be disposed of at very low prices. We learn that it is at present selling in Caswell County, for a dollar a barrel, cash, or for a dollar and a quarter on twelve months credit.

Claims on Naples.—The Salem Gazette expresses much delight at the special mission of Mr. Nelson, to Naples for the purpose of affecting a settlement of American claims upon that government and adds—"If this attempt should be successful, (of which we have no doubt from the peculiar auspicious circumstances of the times,) it will be the means of bringing into Salem nearly a million of dollars, which were heretofore considered irrecoverable.

Governor of Georgia.—The election by the people for this Officer, which closed some days ago, has eventuated, no doubt, in the election of WILSON LUMPKIN. The returns from 73 counties gives him a majority of votes over Mr. GILMER, of 1363. The five counties yet to be heard from, will not, it is believed, materially alter the present majority.

Valley of the Mississippi.—The prevailing denominations in that section of country are the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. Their respective numbers, as given in the Christian Advocate and Journal, and the Baptist Tract Magazine, are as follows:

Methodists.—190,214 church members, and 673 itinerant preachers.

Baptists.—85,611 church members, and 1,036 preachers.

Presbyterians.—60,625 church members, and 543 preachers.

Besides the above itinerant preachers, there is a large number of local preachers among the Methodists.

Wonderful progress of Religion.—At a camp-meeting held at Union Chapel, in the county of Granville, by the Associated Methodist brethren, we understand there were about one hundred and fifty persons professed to have passed from death unto life. At a Methodist Episcopal camp-meeting, of four days duration, which was held about 12 miles from this town, and closed yesterday week past, we learn that there were 91 converts—of whom upwards of 50 joined the Church before leaving the ground.—[Warrenton Reporter.

Incendiary Prints.—An importer of British goods, residing in Charleston, S. C. has been held to bail to answer to a charge of having imported a large quantity of handkerchiefs, shawls &c. which from the prints on them are likely to excite the slaves to insurrection. Several of the prints represent colored slaves in the act of breaking a chain, and seizing on a sword &c. The goods were all seized, and the importer, asserts that he knew nothing of the character of the prints until they had arrived.

From the National Gazette.

Gross invectives and disparagement are still lavished, in the Jackson papers, upon the ex-secretaries of the Navy and the Treasury, and the ex-attorney General. It would

appear, by them, that President Jackson made choice for his ministry, in the first instance, of arrant knaves and blockheads, with the exception of the self-immolated Secretary of State, and the sole survivor at Washington, the Postmaster General, to whom could have been applied Moore's pathetic distich:

"Tis the last rose of summer left blooming alone,

Its lovely companions all faded and gone."

MARRIED.

In this town on Friday the 28th ult. by Thos. Bell, Esq. Mr. BENJ. BAKER, of Va. to Mrs. MARGARET NOBLE.

DIED.

In Camden County, on Sunday the 29th, ult. Mr. ISAAC JONES.

In this County on Thursday last, Monday, MORRIS, sen. aged 85 years—a member of the Society of Friends.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

30th, Steamboat North Carolina, from the Roanoke, with five transportation boats in tow.

4th, Steamboat Petersburg, from the Roanoke, having in tow boats Bertie and Dan, with tobacco, flour, &c. for Norfolk. Schr. Olive, Davis, from New York, via D. S. Canal, with mdze. to H. N. Williams, R. M. Knox, Williams & Grandy and others.

Sloop Solon, Wroten, from ditto, via ditto, with mdze. to Jno. Williams & Co. C. F. Martin & Co. Thos. R. Cobb and Jas. Barber.

SAILED.

31st, Steamboat Petersburg, for the Roanoke.

Last night, steamboat North Carolina, for ditto, with boats Staunton and Pasquotank.

Schr. Francis D. Williams, Tillet, for Barbadoes, with staves, shingles, &c.

Passed here

Schr. Rose in Bloom, Walker, from Chowan River, with naval stores for N. York, via D. S. Canal.

Fresh Goshen Butter

FRESH Goshen Butter just received and for sale by

Jno. D. Gordan & Bro.

Nov. 5.

Copartnership formed.

JOHN D. GORDAN, of Norfolk, and Wm. D. Gordan, of this place, having associated themselves in business under the firm of

John D. Gordan & Brother,

and taken the brick store recently occupied by Oliver Fearing, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have received an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware & Crockery,

which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

Fresh supplies expected by arrivals from New York.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 20.

BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

A few copies of Bishop Raven-scroft's Works, in 2 vols. just published. Price \$5 in boards and \$5 50 in sheep.

Discourses on Immersion and Infant Baptism; by the Rev. A. Empey, D. D. President of William and Mary College, and Rector of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Va. Price 50 cents.

The Churchman's Almanac for 1831. Price 10 cents. March 17.

TERMS.

No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.

Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.

Constable's Blanks for sale at this office.

State of North Carolina,

Currituck County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1831.

James Morse, } Original Attachment.
vs. John Latimore Cox.

Levied on the lands of the defendant bounded by the lands of Wm. S. Wilson, Wm. F. Bundy, John Cox and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Latimore Cox, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made for sixty days in the Elizabeth City Star, that unless the said John Latimore Cox, personally appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at the next court to be held for the County of Currituck, at the court-house therein on the last Monday in Nov. next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the said attachment will be taken pro confesso and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness Spence Hall, clk. of our said court the last Monday in August and 56th year of American Independence A. D. 1831.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

Nov. 5.—price adv. \$5.

State of North Carolina,

Currituck County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1831.

Jacob Adyloft and } Original Attachment.
vs. D. Lindsay jr.

Caleb Forbes, }
Hodges Gallop }
summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Caleb Forbes has removed from this state, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for sixty days that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the court-house therein, on the last Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Given under my hand the last Monday in August, 1831, and 56th year of American Independence.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

Nov. 5.—price adv. \$5.

WRECK SALE.

Will be sold at public auction on Thursday the 10th inst. for the benefit of whom it may concern, the schooner JAMES MADISON, which was stranded on the beach on the 29th ult. about three miles north of John Midyett's, on Body's Island, with her tackle and apparel. Also, at the same time will be sold the cargo of said schr. consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries of various kinds.

ALVIN YOUNG, Master.

Nov. 5.

Call at Russell's

WHERE you may find sweetmeats of a choice quality; and as the season is approaching when chopped lips will be fashionable, he expects to receive, in a few days a supply of genuine lip salve.

Nov. 5.

C. & J. GIBBS

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they continue to transact

Commission Business

in Charleston S. C. and that particular attention will be paid to the sale of corn.

Refer to Messrs.

JOHN WILLIAMS, } Elizabeth City.
ISAIAH FEARING, }
Nov. 5. Im.

To Boot and Shoemakers.

I wish to employ immediately one or two Journeymen to the above business, to whom constant employment and the best wages will be given.

JAMES ELLIOTT.

Nov. 5.

FOR RENT.

The house recently occupied by Capt. Dan'l Simpson and next to that at present occupied by Miles White. For terms apply to

C. C. Green.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 29.

Wholesale Prices Current

AT ELIZABETH-CITY.

Corrected weekly for the Star.

dls. cts. dls. cts.

Bacon, per lb. 10 a 11

Beef, mess bbl. 12

fresh 3

Butter, 25

Beeswax, 20

Brandy, Cogniac, gal. 1 50 a 1 75

Apple, 45 a 50

Peach, 70

Gin, Holland, 1 25

Country, 45 a 50

Rum, West-India, 91 a 1 00

New-England, 38 a 40

Whiskey, 40 a 42

Corn, bbl. 2 25 a

Wheat, bush. 70 a 75

Coffee, lb. 13 a 14

Cotton, do. none

Chocolate, 18 a 20

Candles, sperm 30 a 32

mould 15

dipt 12

Cheese, 10

Cardage, cwt. 14 a 16

Flour, super. old, bbl. 6 00

superfine, new, 6 50 a 7 00

fine 5 00

Flax, 7

Flaxseed, bush. 1 25 in demand

Iron, bar English 4

Russia & Sweeds 5

Lard, lb. 10

Meat, bush. 62 a

Molasses, gal. 28 a 30

Oil, sperm 1 00

linseed 1 25

fish 50

Pork, prime bbl. 12 00 a 12 50

mess 16 00 a 17 00

cargo, 10 50

Powder, 6 00

Sugar, loaf 18 a 20

lump 15 a 18

brown 7 a 10

Salt, Tarks Island 50 a 60

Liverpool none

Staves, W. O. hhd. 15 00 in de-

R. O. do. 10 00 mand.

W. O. bbl. 6 00

Heading, hhd. 20 00

Steel, German 15

Eng. blistered 8

Shot, 2 00

Tar, bbl. 1 25

Turpentine, 1 62

spirits 62

Rosin, 4

Rice, 1 75

Tea, imperial 1 75

gunpowder 1 75

hyson 1 25

black 1 25

Tallow, 8 a 10

Tobacco, plug 10 a 12

Wine, Madeira 2 00 a 3 00

Teneriffe, 1 75

Malaga, 1 00

Lisbon, 1 75

Scuppernong, 50

At New-York, Oct. 26.

Coffee—11 a 13. Cotton—7 a 1

Flour—superfine, 5 62 a 6 25.

Corn—southern, 55 a 60.

Wheat—N. Carolina. 1 00 a 1 12

Staves—W. O. pipe, 56 a 60.

hhd. 26 a 40.

bbl. 29 a 32.

R. O. hhd. 27 a 28.

Heading—W. O. 54 a 55.

Hoops—25 a 28

Shingles—cypress, 3 75 a 4

Molasses—27 a 32

Tar—1 62 a 1 69. Pitch—1 62

Rosin—1 12 a 1 62.

Turpentine—soft, 2 37.

At Charleston, Oct. 24.

Corn—58 a 60. Peas 45.

Salt—Liverpool, coarse, in bags of

4 bushels 1 56 a 1 62; in bulk,

none afloat; Turks Island 50.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Knox & Williams, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims against it to present them to the subscribers for settlement.

Robt. M. Knox,

Sam'l Williams.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 20.

FOR SALE.

A pleasant saddle and gig Horse, a double Gig and Harness, a Sulkey, a Jersey Waggon and Harness, and an excellent, substantial Dray and Harness. The above articles will be sold low on application at this office.

October 20.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Trunks & Leather

of all kinds; Farnish, Thread, Knives, Bristles and Blacking, and in fact every thing appertaining to the above business.

Country Merchants would do well to give us a call before they purchase, and examine our assortment, as we feel confident they will not go away dissatisfied with our prices.

Norfolk, Va. Oct. 1st. Or.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Elliott & Cobb, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those persons indebted to the said concern will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to Thos. R. Cobb who is authorized to settle accounts connected with the concern.

William Elliott,

Thos. R. Cobb.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 16.—29.

Coffee and Flour.

65 bags St Domingo Coffee, 35 bbls. fresh ground superfine flour.

For sale by

Miles White.

Elizabeth City, 6th mo. 14th, 1831.

ever aspired. But although this is not ambition I will not forget the friends of my earlier years, and I hope that you too will not forget."

"I like your ambition—but does my Edward believe I can ever forget him? In the sincerity of my soul—I tell you such a thing can never happen while memory lives."

"No, Elizabeth: I do not believe it, I only fear that you will remember me too long—longer than I shall deserve. I am not worthy your affections, and yet I love you to adoration. My whole soul is centered in the grand aim of deserving at some future day your hand, and promoting your happiness."

"It is idle dear Edward, to talk of being unworthy the creature who addresses you. 'The err is human' and if in the course of your life some passages have occurred of an unpleasant nature, it does not follow that you must be treated with cold neglect. Vice and folly—the concomitant evils of every man—are lost in the blaze of your virtues."

"Say then openly dearest one, are you willing to rest your future felicity upon the fortunes of my humble self? Young and blooming dare you sacrifice the better offers that may yet be made you in binding yourself to me? The consent of your father to our union has already been obtained, so soon as I shall have completed my Collegiate course, and been well prepared to enter upon the duties of my intended profession."

"The only objection," returned she with maiden modesty, "that I could possibly have in answering these questions affirmatively, has been removed in the kind consent of my father. I am willing!"

Thus ended the brief interview of Edward and Elizabeth the evening previous to the former's departure for College. On! fatal words—I am willing! Would that she could have looked thro' the dim vista of futurity, and seen the blighted hopes, and the prostrated soul of him who once loved her even to idolatry! But yet she could not do otherwise than utter the sentiments of her heart, she could not do otherwise than bind herself to his fortunes. They had been loving friends from their earliest years. The affection which had grown up between them was of the deepest and most lasting kind, and whenever gazed upon them in their moments of joyous hilarity, when their thoughts and their feelings seemed blended into one, would involuntarily exclaim "surely—if Heaven ever destined two beings for matrimonial union—it has destined Edward and Elizabeth." I knew them both well. My lot of life was cast in the peaceful neighborhood of their own residence, and I was a frequent witness of the partiality they bore each other. But I will not dwell longer on that part of my story.

Edward entered College under circumstances flattering in the extreme. The graceful manliness of his character, the favorable indication of his great talents, and the known wealth of his father—all rendered him an object of universal attention. I also was pursuing my collegiate course at the same time, and stood in the relation of class mate, and friendly counsellor to him. For two years he shone like a brilliant star among his equals—all of whom gazed on him with admiration and many with envy. The hopes of a fond father seemed indeed about to be realized. The prospect of his son's future usefulness and greatness had opened bright and gladdening upon his view, and he felt that all his anxieties and cares were about to be recompensed in the most acceptable manner. But alas! Our fondest expectations are but the day-dreams of a moment. We rise in the morning and behold a clear sky and a bright landscape—but at night dark clouds are curtaining the heavens and thick mists are resting upon the hills. Edward was full of the loftiest spirit of ambition—but he was too much intoxicated with the splendor of his own success. He began to persuade himself that labor was unnecessary—that native genius should rely upon its own unaided powers for the comprehension of knowledge. He began also blindly to believe that in imitating to life the course which great geniuses had ever pursued, he must become eccentric and vicious withal. The associations which he had formed were not of a kind to lead him to the adoption of better sentiments, or to his moral elevation. In literary institutions it frequently happens that the highest orders of intellect can be found in individuals of loosest habits, and deepest moral depravity—and as a great fault in our young hero's character, and one which stood out in bold relief, was a want of fixed principles of virtue and religion. It is easy to see how banefully the associations of such individuals would operate upon him. They did operate banefully. He mingled in them, avoiding the society of his better and more serious friends, until he became reckless and indifferent. His studies were neglected, and in proportion as he neglected these, he be-

came more and more conversant with the vices and corruptions concomitant with his principles. I never shall forget the influence which I exerted to reclaim him from the path way of ruin. I reasoned with him. I pointed to "Fame's proud temple shining afar." I set before him the hopes of a fond father and the expectations of an indulgent mother. And last I held up the beautiful being of his soul's adoration. But he seemed inexorable. The lofty feelings, the tender sensibilities, and the rich impulses all had passed away, and left a complete moral desolation.

One morning not long after this I entered Edward's room and found him lying upon the bed in the most agonized state of mind. He had evidently been dissipating the evening previous, and his perturbed feelings were now the consequence. After a few moments silence, he thus spoke out in a tone of despondency.

"My friend would to God I had never been born! I know it was fated that I should turn out a wicked man—a drunkard—and an infidel."

"Pshaw Edward what signifies believing in what does not in reality exist? There is no such thing as fatality—and whoever reasons upon the matter at all, will readily acknowledge that it is existent only in the wild dreams of the imagination. What think you would become of the world, if such a doctrine were true? What would be the use or necessity of exertion?"

"Ah! my friend that is the very point to which I especially refer. If our destiny is fixed there is no advantage in exertion. I was born to be a wicked and a wretched being, and all the acts in the world cannot make me good and virtuous. I shall die as I have lived a miserable man."

"On Edward how altered are your views of things! Six months ago such sentiments uttered in your presence would have called forth the most indignant rebuke. But are you willing by pertinaciously adhering to this doctrine to forego your prospects of usefulness and greatness, and above all, your probable happiness with Elizabeth Stanley?"

"I once thought," answered he, "that I might meet the expectations of my friends and be instrumental in promoting the happiness of one whom I always have and always shall love with the disinterested fervor of youth. But it is vain to work against fate."

Here I left him, wondering what strange cause had led him to the utterance of such views. But an hour had not passed away ere the report was circulating through the Institution—that a student had in a wrangle last evening—"stabbed a citizen of the place." Quicker than lightning the thought came over that this student was Edward. The interview which I had just held with him and his reckless course of dissipation gave me no reason to doubt it. I immediately returned to his room and questioned him closely upon the point. My fears proved true.

"Yes I have done it," said he, "but nature made me for a wretch and I cannot alter her decree."

"Will you persist," said I, "in such a foolish doctrine at your time of life and with your means of becoming great?"

"How can I do otherwise?" returned he? "I have somehow implanted this idea and I cannot for my life eradicate it."

I reasoned with him long and strong upon the subject—but he met my arguments with the reckless enthusiasm of despair. The film of vice seemed to have gathered thick over his soul and he was glad even of the poor subterfuge of fatality to palliate his unholy career. He had seen happy days and bright prospects, and he spurned the idea that any thing but an unalterable destiny had caused them to disappear. He reasoned like one who was determined not to be persuaded and bring the sin of guilt to the door of his own moral depravity. Occasionally, indeed, the light of reason would break in upon his soul—but like the transitory gleams of lightning, it served only to show more terribly the blackness of the gathered storm.

(To be concluded in our next)

Marrying daughters. The Spaniards say, "at 18 marry your daughter to her superior; at 20 to her equal; at 30 to any body that will have her."

CURIOSITY IN CHILDREN.

A great deal of care is needful in our mode of disposing of the sometimes absurd and often strange and teasing questions of children. The first efforts of the mind, like the first movements of the body, may seem proper subjects of mirth to the observer. But it is not safe to meet thus the advances of the infant who looks up to its elders for guidance at every step. The sense of shame is very early in its operations, and being laughed at is no comfortable thing even to a child. Do not expect to be sought a second time with readiness for information, by one, whose inquiries, however simple, you have put by with an emphatic "Pshaw! Nonsense!—How do I know?" Much less suppose that the crude conceptions of a child will be as frankly exposed to you, after you have made them your sport. If a question can be answered, it ought to be—and that in such a way as shall serve to correct the mistakes of him who presents it, without causing him to feel as if he ought to be ashamed for having made them.

And there are other methods of allaying a curiosity which you are unable to satisfy, than harshly shutting up the lips of the little inquirer by a frown, or driving him, as a troublesome intruder, from your presence. Surely no parent would grudge a half hour's time, from any pursuit, to be devoted to the communication of that knowledge, which being eagerly asked for, cannot fail to be received with pleasure, and may therefore be the better remembered. Similar cautions might be made in regard to the manner of treating the mistakes of children.

Let me relate an anecdote of a child of five years, which lately came under my knowledge. He was a boy of quick feelings, and one of the most pertinacious little questioners I ever saw. Being at a country village not far from the city, he was eager to make use of the liberty he enjoyed there, by going into every house and shop, and seeing what every body in the neighborhood was doing. One afternoon he sauntered with some other children, till they came where through the open door of a shoemaker's shop, were seen half a dozen men smartly plying the thread and awl. Charles had never seen this work done—and sat himself down immediately to look on. An hour or two after he came breathless into the parlor, where his friends were sitting, and burst forth with the history of the wonders he had witnessed. He had gained a pretty good notion of the employment, but did not know what was attached to the thread in order to pass it so quickly into the hole made for its reception, nor the name of the instrument by which the leather was pierced. He said "The man was sewing up the leather with a fork and some twine with pig's feathers on the end of it." A loud laugh broke from the company, which made the little fellow color deeply, and instantly run out of the room.

He was seen to go directly to the shop he had lately quitted, and his return was awaited with some impatience. In a few minutes he entered again—but with an offended air he exclaimed, "I have asked the man, and he told me they were bristles, and he makes the holes with an awl. Why didn't you tell me, and not go to laughing at me?" His rebuke was felt and recollected.

Letters to a parent.

Ten Rules to be observed in Practical Life.

The following rules were given, by the late Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake Thos. Jefferson Smith, in 1825:

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pains have those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth.
10. When angry count ten before you speak, if very angry a hundred.

Moral and Religious.

EXAMPLE OF CHRIST.

If you would discern the full excellence and loveliness of the religious life, do not rest satisfied with studying the law, or musing over the descriptions of it.—Go to the perfect pattern, which has been set before the believer for his guidance and encouragement.—Look unto Jesus the author and finisher of your faith. In him are exhibited all the virtues which you are to practice, all the affections and graces which you are to cultivate. In him is that rich assemblage of beautiful and attractive excellencies, which has been the admiration of all reflecting men, the astonishment and glory of eloquent unbelievers, and the guide, consolation and trust, of faithful disciples.—In the dignity and sweetness which characterize him, how strongly do we feel that there is much more than a display of external qualities, conformity to a prescribed rule, graceful propriety of outward demeanor.—Nothing is more striking than the evident connexion of every thing which he said and did with something internal.—The sentiment and disposition which reigned within, are constantly visible through his exterior and deportment; we regard his word and his deeds less as distinct outward things, than as expressions or representations of character.—As in looking on certain countenances we have no thought of color, or feature, or form, but simply of the moral or intellectual qualities which they suggest; so, in contemplating the life of Jesus Christ, we find ourselves perpetually looking beyond his mere actions, and fixing our thoughts on the qualities which they indicate.—His life is but the expressive countenance of his soul. We feel that, though in the midst of present things, he is led by principles, wrapped in thoughts, pervaded by sentiments, which are above earth, unchangeable; that he is walking in communion with another sphere; and that the objects around him are matters of interest to him, no further than as they afford materials for the exercise of his benevolence, and opportunities for doing his Father's will.

This is the personification of religion. This is the model which you are to imitate. And it is when you shall be imbued with this sentiment, when your words, actions, and life shall be only the spontaneous expression of this state of mind—it is then that you will have attained the religious character, and become spiritually the child of God. You will have built up the kingdom of God within you; its purity, its devotion, and its peace will be shed abroad in your heart, and thence will display themselves in the manners and conduct of your life.

To attain and perfect this character is to be the subject of your desire, and the business of your life. You must never lose sight of it. In all that you learn, think, feel and do, you are to have reference to this end. Whatever tends to promote this, you are to cherish and favor. Whatever hinders this, or in any way operates injuriously upon it, you are to discountenance and shun. All that gives bias to your passions, and appetites, to your inclinations and thoughts, to your opinion of yourself, to your conduct towards others, your private or public employment of your time, your business and gains, your recreation and pleasures, is to be judged of by a reference to this standard, and condemned or approved accordingly. You are to feel that nothing is of such consequence to you as the Christian character; that to form this is the very work for which you were sent into the world; that if this be not done, you do nothing—you had better never been born; for your life is wasted without effecting its object, and your soul enters on eternity without having secured its salvation. The provisions of God's mercy are slighted, and for you, the Saviour has lived and died in vain.

"CHARITY IS KIND."

Charity is affable, courteous, is not morose, churlish, and ill-natured. It is easy, and yielding to whatever is commendable and right. It never despises, nor persecutes. It looks on the misfortunes of none however criminal, with haughty scorn, or with callous indifference. It pities those who commit the error and feels for the characters, which it deprecates.—It bears with unflinching meekness all provocation and sarcasm. It sustains with deep humility the consciousness of its own elevated perceptions, the truth; and unremittently strives to heal the infirmities of all. It passes by no door of sorrow—turns a deaf ear to no cry of distress, because the sufferer may not belong to a particular party, or has not subscribed to a particular creed. It goes forth like an angel of God, proclaiming, "who is sick, poor, distressed and forsaken!"—It asks for the heart swollen with grief—for the eye red with weeping—for the lonely widow—the wretched and forsaken—the wandering orphan and the heart broken stranger.—Over these she weeps; over these she spreads the mantle of her kindness. With balm she wings she fans away the last cloud of despair, with the "waters of consolation." Such is the kindness of charity.

The lights and shades, the ups and downs of life are not unfrequently traceable to those trifling incidents, the importance of which, at the time they occurred, passed by as unworthy of recollection.—The vicious man knows in his own heart the little fountains from whence his evils flowed, and however unwilling he may be to acknowledge them, others can see and believe. Man never becomes suddenly wicked. Imperfect as his nature is, he is led on by degrees from one corruption to another, till his whole soul is completely enveloped in the darkest vices. Like the Serpent of Regulus, he then exhales a poisonous effluvia, and all who dare approach him, are infected with its deadly influence. Like the electric shock his principles when communicated, spread desolation over the fairest scenes of moral beauty. In such deep depravity and with no prospect of future success in the world—man is glad to charge the authorship of his evils upon the Majesty of Heaven. The following tale, gentle reader is no fancy's sketch. I once had a friend whose history I have endeavored in this, most faithfully to delineate.

"To-morrow then," said Elizabeth Stanley to Edward Morton, as they were walking alone one evening, "you go to a distant State?"

"Yes, Elizabeth, I must quit the enticing paths of pleasure and seek to bring into action the talents which nature has assigned me, and to prepare a passport to that eminent station, to which in pursuance with the wishes of my friends I have